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Jeong

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(54) **PRISM SHEET, AND BACK LIGHT UNIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE THEREWITH**

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(73) Assignee: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**, Seoul (KR)

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G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)
F21V 7/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **349/64**; 362/616

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G02F 1/133606; G02B 6/005; G02B 6/0036; G02B 6/0053
USPC 362/331, 339, 616, 620, 607, 628, 629; 349/62, 64

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates a prism sheet, and a back light unit and a liquid crystal display device therewith, in which total thickness of a back light unit is reduced while taking place of the lamp mura is prevented, for improving a picture quality. The prism sheet includes a plurality of first prism mountains formed on a supporting film at regular intervals, a resin layer filled between the first prism mountains, and a plurality of second prism mountains formed on the resin layer and the first prism mountains with at intervals greater than the intervals of the first prism mountains.

13 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

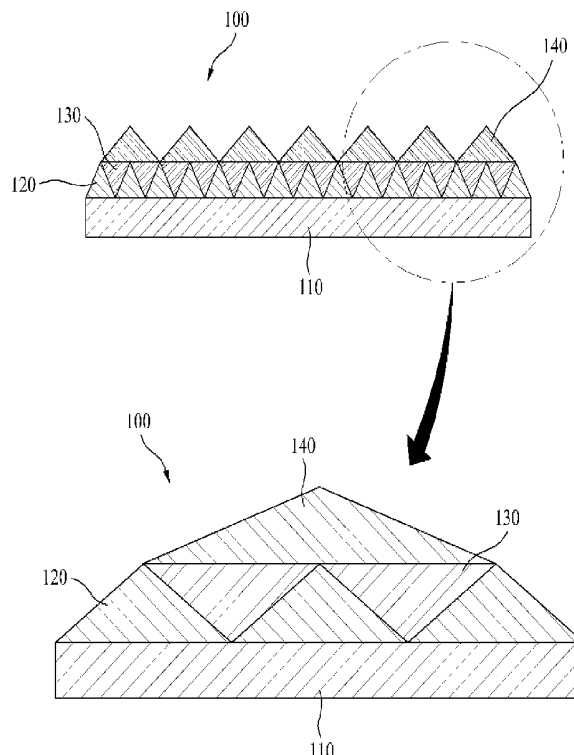


FIG. 1

Related Art

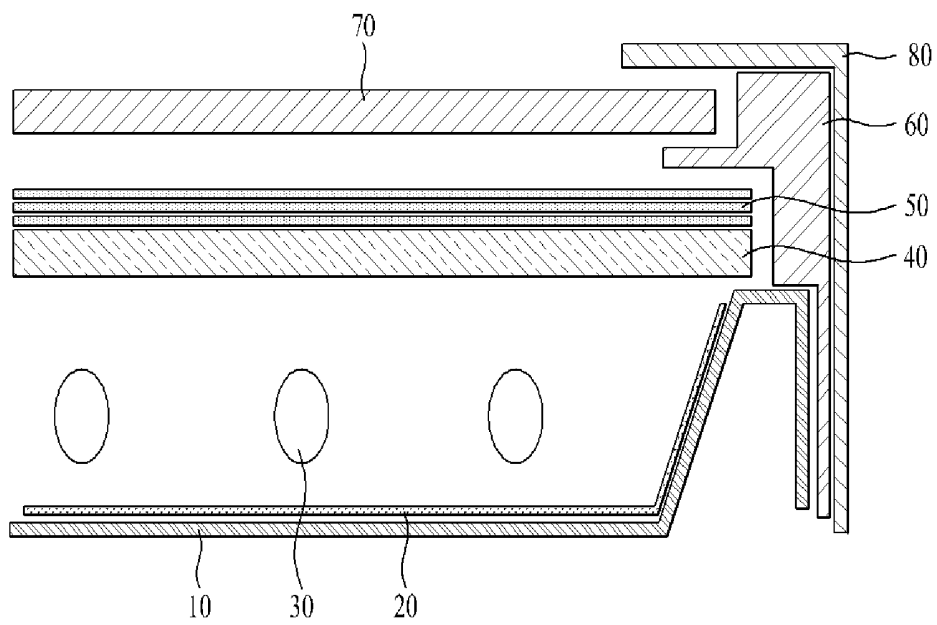


FIG. 2

Related Art

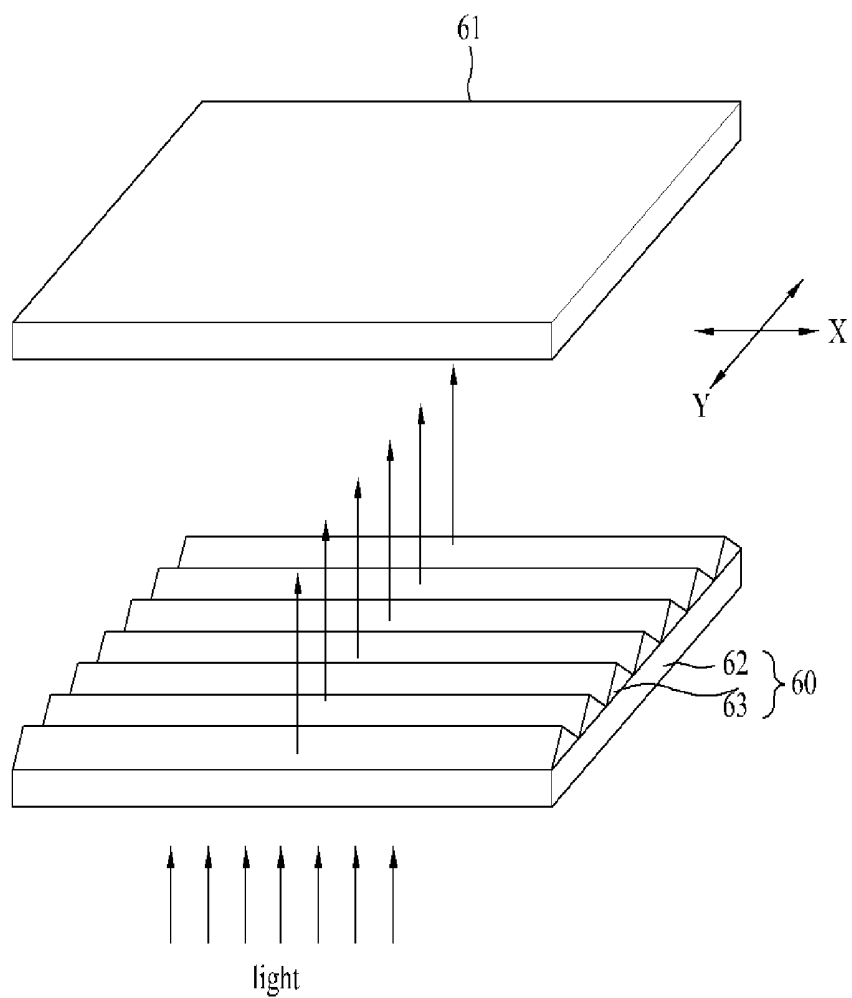


FIG. 3

Related Art

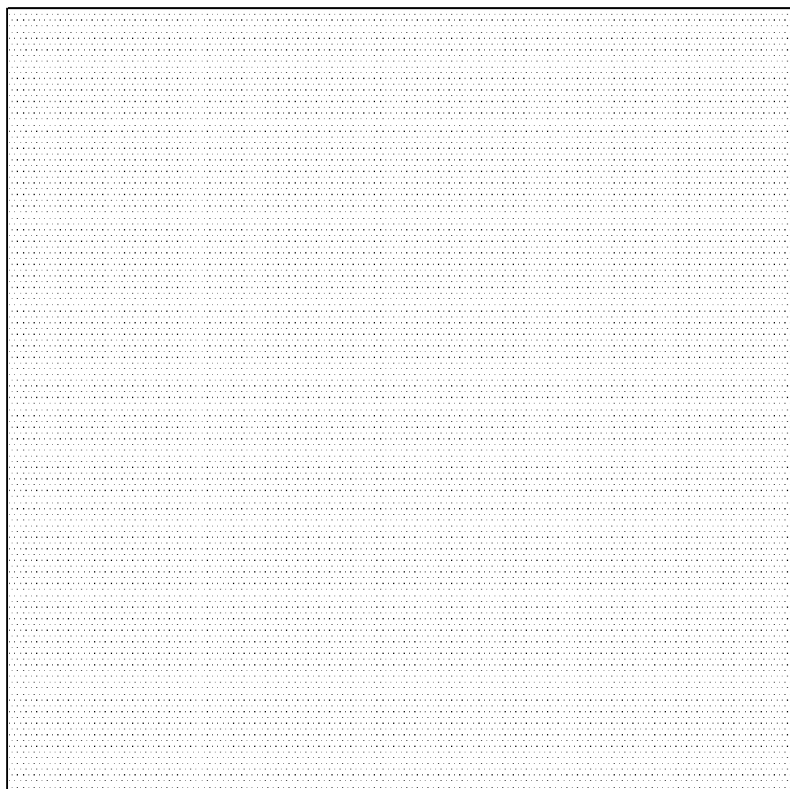


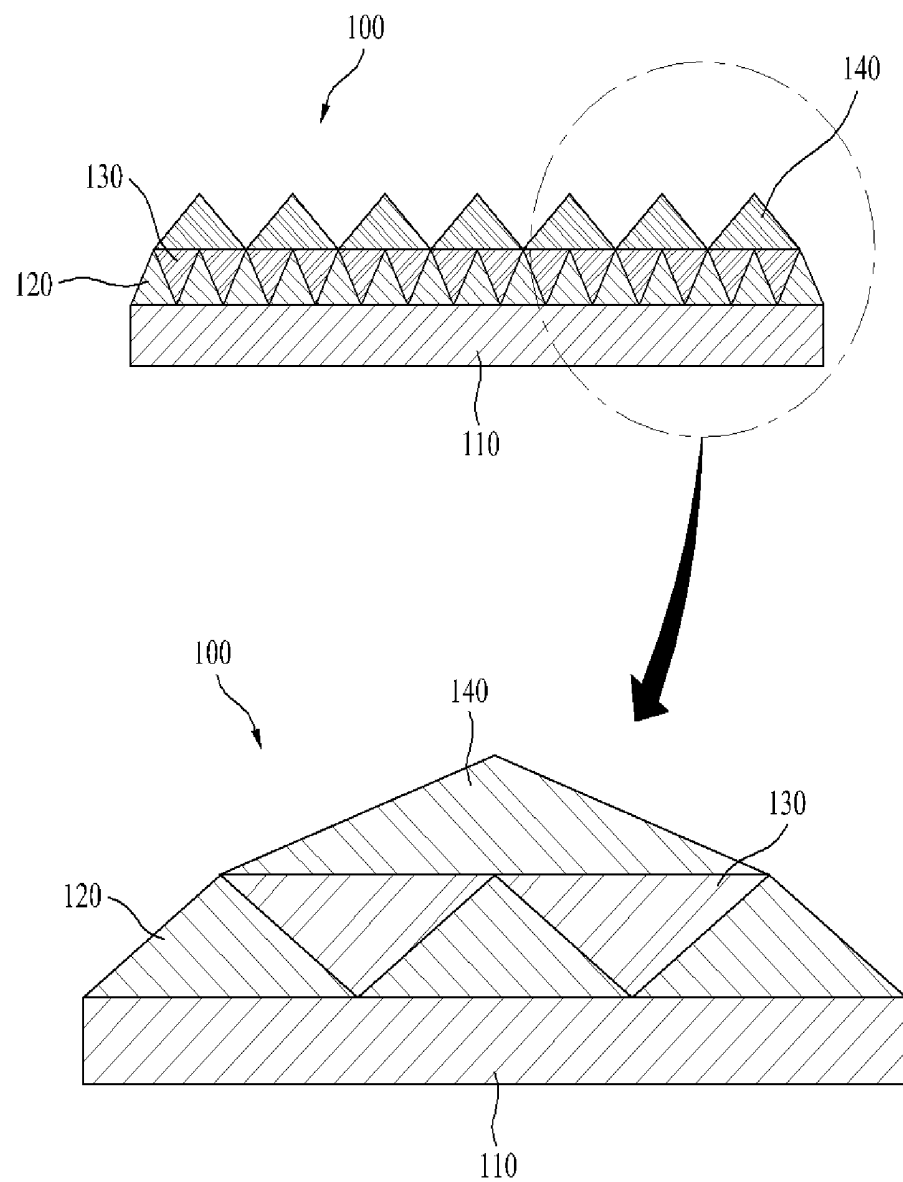
FIG. 4

FIG. 5

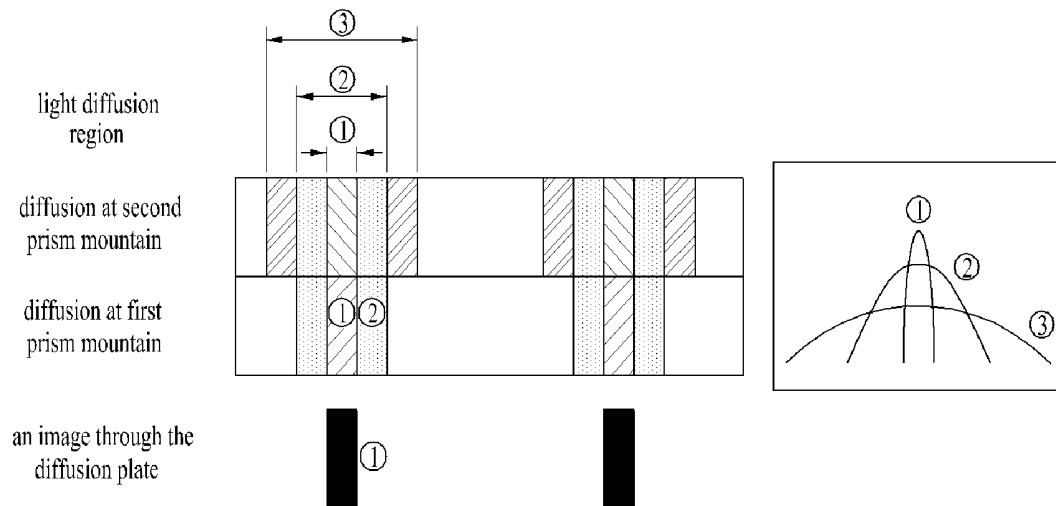


FIG. 6

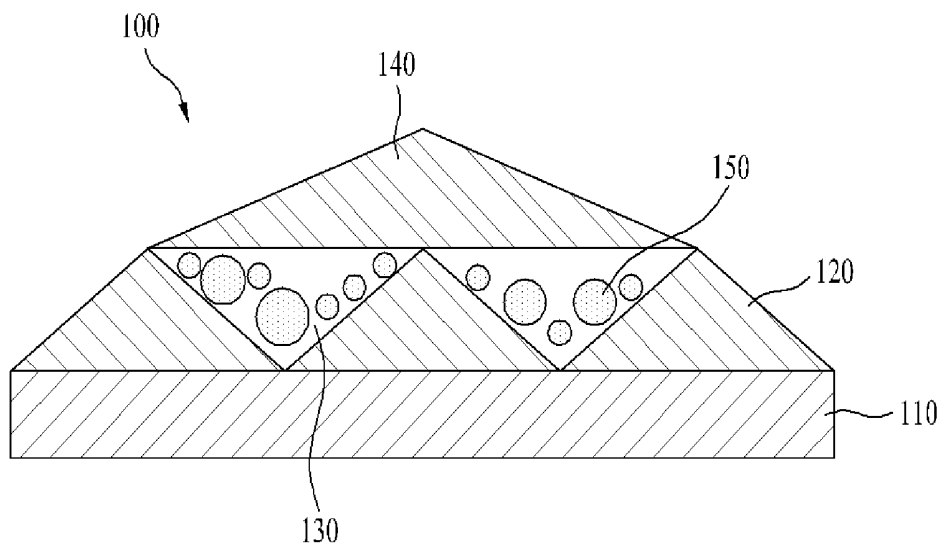


FIG. 7

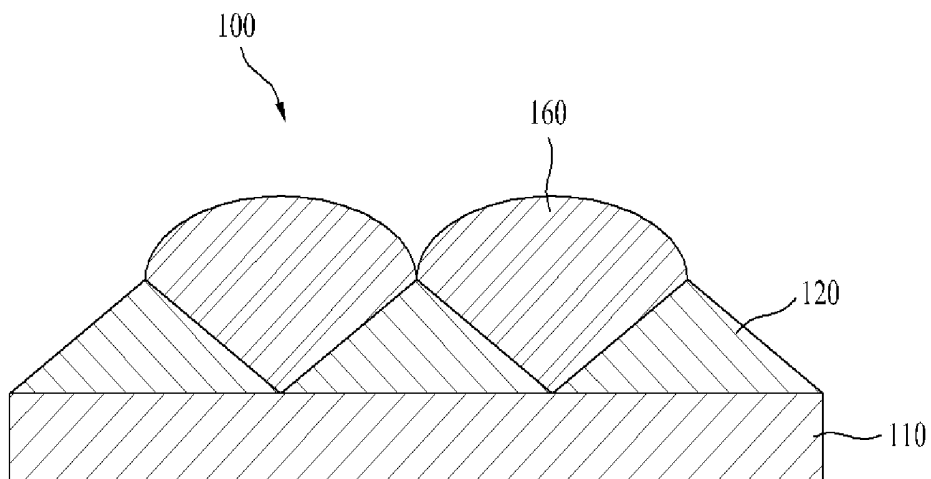


FIG. 8

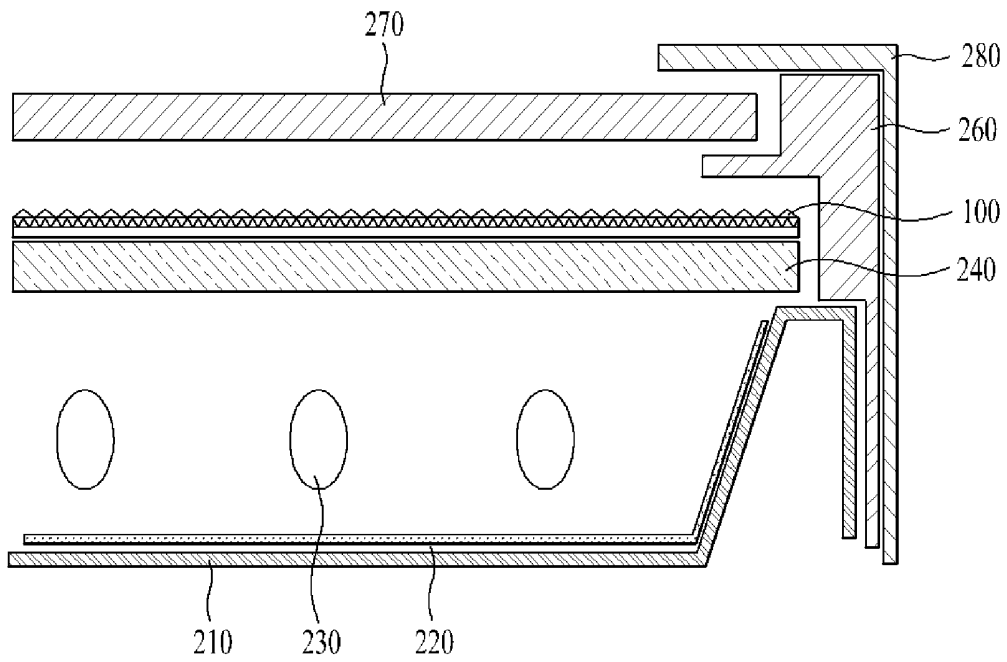
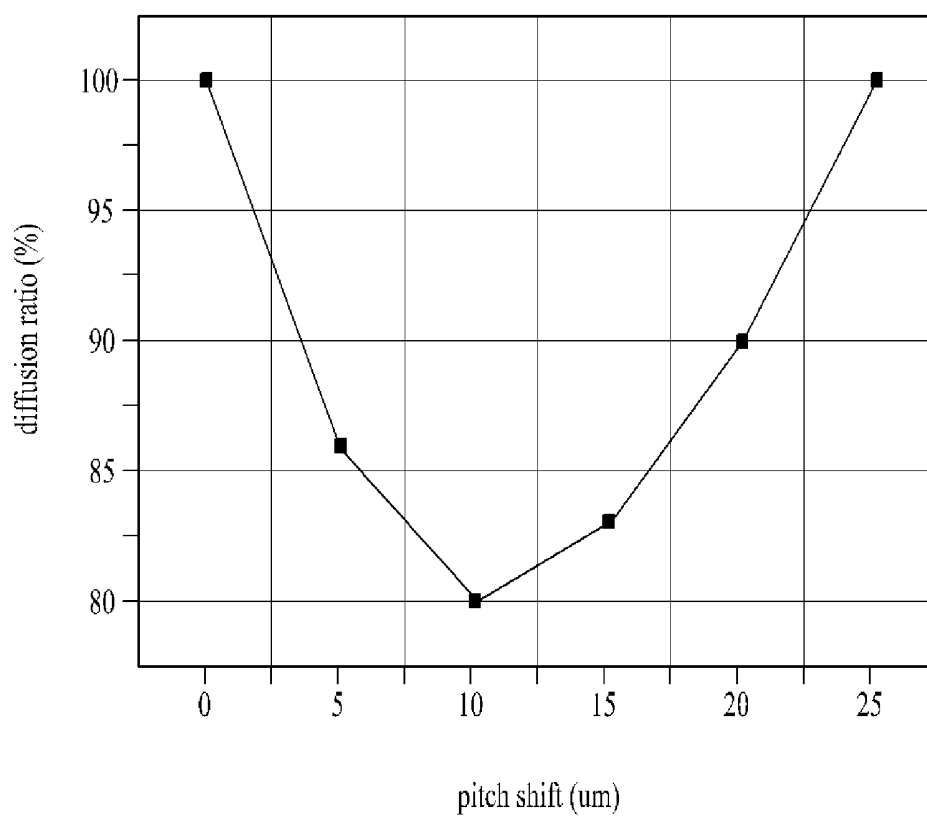


FIG. 9



PRISM SHEET, AND BACK LIGHT UNIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE THEREWITH

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of the Patent Korean Application No. 10-2008-0052480, filed on Jun. 4, 2008, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

1. Field of the Disclosure

The present invention relates to liquid crystal display devices, and more particularly, to a prism sheet which is made to improve lamp mura, and a back light unit and a liquid crystal display device therewith.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

As an information oriented society is developed, demands for display devices have been increased in a variety of forms. To meet the demands, various flat display devices including liquid crystal display devices LCD, plasma display devices PDP, electro-luminescence display devices ELD, have been studied and some of which are used widely as display device, already.

Of the flat display devices, currently, the liquid crystal display device replaces the cathode ray tube CRT rapidly owing to advantages of a good picture quality, light weight, thin, low power consumption, and so on. The liquid crystal display device is developing as a monitor of a notebook computer, display panel of a TV set, and so on.

The liquid crystal display device has a back light unit mounted to a back side of a liquid crystal display panel, for displaying a desired image by cutting/passing a light from the back light unit by controlling a switch for each of pixels on the liquid crystal panel.

In the back light unit, there are an edge lighting type back light unit which has a light source at an edge of the liquid crystal display panel, and a direct lighting type back light unit which has a plurality of light sources arranged at regular intervals.

Presently, the direct lighting type back light unit is developing to be slim by reducing an overall thickness of the back light unit while providing a minimum gap between the lamps and sheets.

Since such back light unit has many advantages in view of system, producers of the liquid crystal display device put many efforts for developing a slim back light unit.

FIG. 1 illustrates a related art back light unit, schematically.

Referring to FIG. 1, the related art liquid crystal display device is provided with a cover bottom 10, a reflective plate 20 formed on an inside surface of the cover bottom 10, a plurality of lamps 30 arranged on the reflective plate 20 at regular intervals for emitting a light, a diffusion plate 40 over the lamps 30 for diffusing the light, a plurality of optical sheets 50 on the diffusion plate 40 for scattering the light diffused thus, a mold frame 60 which surrounds the cover bottom 10 and edges of the optical sheets 50, a liquid crystal display panel 70 over the diffusion plate 40 seated on an edge of the mold frame for displaying the image, and a case top 80 for fastening the mold frame 60 and the liquid crystal display panel 70.

The optical sheets 50 has two diffusion sheets, a protective sheet, and two prism sheets, and may have a polarized light separation sheet depending on products.

In the meantime, currently, in fabrication of the liquid crystal display device having the directing lighting type back light unit applied thereto, producers put much efforts in fabricating a larger, slimmer, and lower cost liquid crystal display device, by removing the sheets.

With regard to the distances between the reflective plate 20 and the lamps 30, and between the lamps 30 and the diffusion plate 40, lamp mura is shown if the distances are made shorter or a number of the lamps are reduced for reducing an overall thickness, and the lamp mura is shown even in a case the optical sheets are removed, selectively.

FIG. 2 illustrates a diagram of the prism sheet in a related art back light unit.

Referring to FIG. 2, the related art prism sheet 60 is provided with a diffusion film 62, and a plurality of prism mountains 63 on the diffusion film 62.

Each of the prism mountains 63 has a shape of a triangular column arranged such that an apex thereof faces the diffusion sheet 61. The prism mountains 63 scatters the light from the lamps toward the diffusion sheet 61.

In the meantime, the prism sheet 60 converges a light diverging in an X-axis direction better or diverging in a Y-axis direction better depending on a direction of arrangement of the prism mountains 63.

In detail, the prism sheet 60 scatters the light diverging in a direction sloped surfaces of the prism mountains 63 face, i.e., in the Y-axis direction in the drawing, efficiently. Opposite to this, the prism sheet 60 scatters the light diverging in a length direction of the prism mountains 63, i.e., in the Y-axis direction in the drawing, poorly.

According to this, the light passed through the prism sheet 60 spreads in the Y-axis direction less (due to good converging), and in the X-axis direction more (due to poor converging).

Thereafter, the light passed through the prism sheet 60 thus is incident on a back side of the liquid crystal display panel via the diffusion sheet 61. In this instance, due to a difference of converging efficiency depending on the directions, a picture quality can be poor due to the light incident on a back side of the liquid crystal display panel.

FIG. 3 illustrates a diagram for explaining problems taking place in the related art back light unit.

Referring to FIG. 3, with regard to the distances between the reflective plate 20 and the lamps 30, and between the lamps 30 and the diffusion plate 40 shown in FIG. 1, lamp mura is shown if the distances are made shorter or a number of the lamps are reduced for reducing an overall thickness, and the lamp mura is also shown even in a case the optical sheets are removed, selectively.

The lamp mura is shown in a case emission angles of the lights from the lamps overlap with each other, making an overlapped portion brighter than surroundings. That is, in order to make the emission angles not to overlap, a certain distance is required between the lamps and the diffusion plate, and if the distance is shorter, problems with respect to an outer appearance, such as the lamp mura, takes place.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a prism sheet, and a back light unit and a liquid crystal display device therewith.

An object of the present invention is to provide a prism sheet, and a back light unit and a liquid crystal display device

therewith, in which total thickness of a back light unit is reduced while taking place of the lamp mura is prevented, for improving a picture quality.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the disclosure will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, a prism sheet includes a plurality of first prism mountains formed on a supporting film at regular intervals, a resin layer filled between the first prism mountains, and a plurality of second prism mountains formed on the resin layer and the first prism mountains with at intervals greater than the intervals of the first prism mountains.

In another aspect of the present invention, a back light unit includes a plurality of light sources arranged at regular intervals for emission of a light; a cover bottom for supporting and housing the light sources; a diffusion plate over the light sources having opposite edges supported on the cover bottom for diffusing and forward the light from the light sources; and a prism sheet on the diffusion plate for scattering and spreading the light from the diffusion plate, uniformly, wherein the prism sheet including; a plurality of first prism mountains formed on a supporting film at regular intervals; a resin layer filled between the first prism mountains; and a plurality of second prism mountains formed on the resin layer and the first prism mountains with at intervals greater than the intervals of the first prism mountains.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the disclosure and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the disclosure and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the disclosure. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a diagram of a related art back light unit, schematically.

FIG. 2 illustrates a diagram of the prism sheet in a related art back light unit.

FIG. 3 illustrates a diagram for explaining problems taking place in the related art back light unit.

FIG. 4 illustrates a section of a prism sheet in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a diagram for explaining a light diffusion profile of the prism sheet of the present invention.

FIG. 6 illustrates a section of a prism sheet in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates a section of a prism sheet in accordance with a third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 illustrates a section of a back light unit and a liquid crystal display device having a prism sheet in accordance with one of first to third embodiments of the present invention applied thereto.

FIG. 9 illustrates a graph showing a diffusion ratio of a prism sheet in accordance with the first preferred embodiment by shifting the pitch of the second prism mountain.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the specific embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

FIG. 4 illustrates a section of a prism sheet in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 5 illustrates a diagram for explaining a light diffusion profile of the prism sheet of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 4, the prism sheet 100 for changing a path of a light from a lamp, and increasing brightness of the light includes first prism mountains 120 formed on a PET film 110 at regular intervals, resin layers 130 formed between the adjacent first prism mountains 120 and second prism mountains 140 each formed on the resin layer 130 such that a center of a bottom side thereof is placed on one of the first prism mountains 120 and ends of the bottom side are placed on each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains 120.

The first prism mountains 120 are a plurality of triangular patterns formed at regular intervals, and the resin layer 130 is filled between adjacent first prism mountains 120 to form an inverted triangle, and the second prism mountain 140 is placed on the resin layer 130 filled thus. A pitch of the second prism mountain 140 is twice as the pitch of the first prism mountain 120.

The second prism mountain 140 has a pitch of 50~100 μm , and the first prism mountain 120 or the resin layer 130 has a pitch of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pitch of the second prism mountain 140. That is, each of the first prism mountain 120 and the resin layer 130 has a pitch of 20~50 μm .

The resin layer 130 filled between adjacent mountains 120 is filled from a bottom to an upper side by 50~100%, and the upper side may be formed to be concave or convex.

Each of the first prism mountain 120 and the resin layer 130 has an apex of a regular angle, and the second prism mountain 140 has an obtuse angle greater than the regular angle of the first prism mountain 120. Though it is described that the apex of the second prism mountain 140 has an obtuse angle greater than the regular angle, the apex of the second prism mountain 140, is not limited to this, but may have a certain curvature (3~5 μm).

Since the prism sheet can separate and scatter the light, the first and second prism mountains 120 and 140 are formed for scattering a lamp image widely to attenuate the lamp mura.

That is, referring to FIG. 5, since the lamp image is sharp as shown in a profile ①, a problem of outer appearance takes place. If the lamp image passes through the first prism mountain 120, the lamp image is spread as shown in a profile ② to attenuate the sharp lamp image, and if the lamp image passes through the second prism mountain 140, the lamp image is spread widely as shown in a profile ③, such that the lamp mura is invisible.

FIG. 6 illustrates a section of a prism sheet in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 6, a prism sheet 100 for changing a path of a light from a lamp and increasing brightness of the light includes first prism mountains 120 formed on a PET film 110 at regular intervals, a resin layer 130 formed between the first prism mountains 120 adjacent to each other, diffusion agents 150 formed in the resin layer 130, and a second prism mountain 140 formed on adjacent three first prism mountains 120.

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That is, a second prism mountain **140** is formed on the resin layer such that a center of a bottom side thereof is placed on one of the first prism mountains **120** and ends of the bottom side respectively are placed on each apex of the adjacent two first prism mountains **120** to one of the first prism mountain **120**.

The first prism mountains **120** are a plurality of triangular patterns formed at regular intervals, and the resin layer **130** is filled between adjacent first prism mountains **120** to form an inverted triangle with diffusing agent filled therein, and the second prism mountain **140** is placed on the resin layer **130** having the diffusing agent filled thus. A pitch of the second prism mountain **140** is twice as pitch of the first prism mountain **120**. That is, the second prism mountain **140** has a pitch greater than that of the first prism mountain **120**.

The pitch of the second prism mountain **140** has a size of 50-100 μm , and the pitch of each of the first prism mountain **120** and the resin layer **130** has a size of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pitch of the second prism mountain **140**. That is, each of the first prism mountain **120** and the resin layer **130** has a pitch of 20-50 μm .

The resin layer **130** filled between adjacent mountains **120** is filled from a bottom to an upper side by 50-100%, and the upper side may be formed to be concave or convex.

Each of the first prism mountain **120** and the resin layer **130** have an apex of a regular angle, and the second prism mountain **140** has an obtuse angle greater than the regular angle of the first prism mountain **120**. Though it is described that the second prism mountain **140** has an obtuse angle greater than the regular angle, the apex of the second prism mountain **140**, is not limited to this, but may have a certain curvature (3-5 μm).

Since the prism sheet **100** can separate and scatter the light, the first and second prism mountains **120** and **140** are formed, the resin layer **130** is formed between adjacent first prism mountains **120** and the diffusion agent **150** such as beads is filled in the resin layer **130** for scattering a lamp image widely to attenuate the lamp mura.

FIG. 7 illustrates a section of a prism sheet in accordance with a third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 7, the prism sheet **100** for changing a path of a light from a lamp and increasing brightness of the light includes prism mountains **120** formed on a PET film **110** at regular intervals, and lenticular type blocks **160** filled with resin between the prism mountains adjacent to each other projected beyond apexes of the prism mountains **120**.

The first prism mountains **120** are a plurality of triangular patterns formed at regular intervals, and the lenticular type block **160** is formed by filling the resin to form an inverted triangle.

Since the prism sheet **100** can separate and scatter the light, the prism mountains **120** and the blocks **160** are formed, for scattering the lamp image widely to attenuate the lamp mura.

FIG. 8 illustrates a section of a back light unit and a liquid crystal display device having a prism sheet in accordance with one of first to third embodiments of the present invention applied thereto.

Referring to FIG. 8, the liquid crystal display device includes a cover bottom **210**, a reflective plate **220** formed on an inside surface of the cover bottom **210**, a plurality of light sources **230** placed in and supported on the cover bottom **210** and projected over the reflective plate **220** at regular intervals for emission of lights, a diffusion plate **240** over the diffusion plate **240** for diffusing the light, a prism sheet **100** over the diffusion plate **240** having multi-layered prism mountains **120** and **140** for scattering and spreading the light diffused thus uniformly, a mold frame **260** for surrounding and holding the cover bottom **210** and edges of the prism sheet **100**, a

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liquid crystal display panel **270** on the prism sheet **100** formed on edges of the mold frame **260**, for displaying an image, and a case top **280** for fastening the mold frame **260** and the liquid crystal display panel **270**.

As described before, the prism sheet **100** includes first and second prism mountains **120** and **140**, and a resin layer **130** between the adjacent first prism mountains **120** or diffusion agent **150** filled in the resin layer **130**. The second prism mountain **140** has a pitch greater than that of the first prism mountain **120**.

Since the back light unit and the liquid crystal display device of the present invention can spread the light from the diffusion plate **240** uniformly owing to one sheet of prism sheet **100** having multi-layered prism mountains, the back light unit and the liquid crystal display device can prevent the lamp mura from taking place even if a distance between the diffusion plate **240** and the light source is put closer for reducing total thickness of the back light unit.

FIG. 9 illustrates a graph showing a diffusion ratio of a prism sheet in accordance with the first preferred embodiment by shifting the pitch of the second prism mountain.

At the time of formation of the first and second prism mountains **120** and **140**, the pitch of second prism mountain **140** may be shifted due to failure of accurate alignment coming from process conditions.

FIG. 9 shows a simulation for comparing diffusion ratios, when the second prism mountain **140** is shifted by 5 μm inward of 25 μm , after pitches of the first prism mountain **120** and the resin layer **130** are set to have 25 μm respectively, and the pitch of the second prism mountain **140** is set to have 50 μm .

As a result of this, it can be known that the diffusion ratio is decreased, and the lamp mura is increased due to shifting the second prism mountain. Therefore, a fabricating process for minimizing the misalignment is required.

As has been described, the prism sheet, and the back light unit and the liquid crystal display device therewith have the following advantages.

The multi-layered prism mountains on one prism sheet, enabling to scatter and spread the light from the diffusion plate uniformly, permits to reduce a total thickness of the back light unit while preventing the lamp mura from taking place, thereby improving a picture quality.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A prism sheet comprising:

a plurality of first prism mountains formed to be aligned with each other on a supporting film, and having a first pitch;

a plurality of resin layers only between the first prism mountains, wherein each of the resin layers is formed in an inverted triangle pattern; and

a plurality of second prism mountains formed to be aligned with each other on the resin layers and the plurality of first prism mountains, and having a second pitch which is twice as greater as the first pitch, such that a center of a bottom side of each second prism mountain is placed on one of the first prism mountains and ends of the bottom side are placed on each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains,

wherein each second prism mountain directly contacts to the resin layer and each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains, and

wherein the second prism mountain is in direct contact with at least two adjacent inverted triangle patterns of the resin layers and at least three apices of adjacent three first prism mountains.

2. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the resin layer is filled 50-100% of each region surrounded by neighboring two first prism mountains of the plurality of first prism mountains and one second prism mountain of the plurality of second prism mountains being adjacent to the neighboring two first prism mountains.

3. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 1, further comprising diffusion agent formed in the resin layer.

4. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the plurality of the first prism mountains and the plurality of the second prism mountains are respectively formed in a triangular pattern.

5. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 4, wherein one second prism mountain of the plurality of the second prism mountains is adjacent to apexes of neighboring three first prism mountains, such that a center of a bottom side of the one second prism mountain is placed on an apex of a center first prism mountain of the neighboring three first prism mountains, both ends of the bottom side of the one second prism mountain are respectively placed on apexes of two first prism mountains on both sides of the center first prism mountain.

6. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second prism mountain has a pitch 50-100 μm , and the first prism mountain has a pitch 25-50 μm .

7. A back light unit comprising:

a plurality of light sources arranged at regular intervals for emission of a light;

a cover bottom for supporting and housing the light sources;

a diffusion plate over the light sources having opposite edges supported on the cover bottom for diffusing and forward the light from the light sources; and

a prism sheet on the diffusion plate for scattering and spreading the light from the diffusion plate, uniformly, wherein the prism sheet comprises:

a plurality of first prism mountains formed to be aligned with each other on a supporting film, and having a first pitch;

a plurality of resin layers only between the first prism mountains, wherein each of resin the layers is formed in an inverted triangle pattern; and

a plurality of second prism mountains formed to be aligned with each other on the resin layer and the plurality of first prism mountains, and having a second pitch which is twice as greater as the first pitch, such that a center of a bottom side of each second prism mountain is placed on one of the first prism mountains and ends of the bottom side are placed on each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains,

wherein each second prism mountain directly contacts to the resin layer and each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains, and

wherein the second prism mountain is in direct contact with at least two adjacent inverted triangle patterns of the resin layers and at least three apices of adjacent three first prism mountains.

8. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 7, wherein the resin layer is filled 50-100% of each region surrounded by neighboring two first prism mountains of the plurality of first prism mountains and one second prism mountains of the plurality of second prism mountains being adjacent to the neighboring two first prism mountains.

9. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 7, further comprising diffusion agent formed in the resin layer.

10. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 7, wherein the plurality of the first prism mountains and the plurality of the second prism mountains are respectively formed in a triangular pattern.

11. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 10, wherein one second prism mountain of the plurality of the second prism mountains is adjacent to apexes of neighboring three first prism mountains, such that a center of a bottom side of the one second prism mountain is placed on an apex of a center first prism mountain of the neighboring three first prism mountains, both ends of the bottom side of the one second prism mountain are respectively placed on apexes of two first prism mountains on both sides of the center first prism mountain.

12. The prism sheet as claimed in claim 7, wherein the second prism mountain has a pitch 50-100 μm , and the first prism mountain has a pitch 25-50 μm .

13. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal display panel; and

a back light unit for directing a light to a back side of the liquid crystal display panel,

wherein the back light unit comprises

a plurality of light sources arranged at regular intervals for emission of a light;

a cover bottom for supporting and housing the light sources;

a diffusion plate over the light sources having opposite edges supported on the cover bottom for diffusing and forward the light from the light sources; and

a prism sheet on the diffusion plate for scattering and spreading the light from the diffusion plate, uniformly, wherein the prism sheet comprises

a plurality of first prism mountains formed to be aligned with each other on a supporting film, and having a first pitch;

a plurality of resin layers only between the first prism mountains, wherein each of the resin layers is formed in an inverted triangle pattern; and

a plurality of second prism mountains formed to be aligned with each other on the resin layer and the plurality of first prism mountains, and having a second pitch which is twice as greater as the first pitch, such that a center of a bottom side of each second prism mountain is placed on one of the first prism mountains and ends of the bottom side are placed on each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains,

wherein each second prism mountain directly contacts to the resin layer and each apex of adjacent two first prism mountains, and

wherein the second prism mountain is in direct contact with at least two adjacent inverted triangle patterns of the resin layers and at least three apices of adjacent three first prism mountains.

专利名称(译)	棱镜片，背光单元和液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US8823901	公开(公告)日	2014-09-02
申请号	US12/477406	申请日	2009-06-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	JEONG YOUNG HUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	JEONG YOUNG-HUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	JEONG YOUNG HUN		
发明人	JEONG, YOUNG-HUN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 F21V7/04		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133504 G02F2001/133607 G02F1/133606 G02F1/1336 G02B5/045 F21V5/02		
优先权	1020080052480 2008-06-04 KR		
其他公开文献	US20090303416A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种棱镜片，以及一种背光单元和一种液晶显示装置，其中，在防止取代灯mura的同时减小了背光单元的总厚度，以改善图像质量。棱镜片包括以规则间隔形成在支撑膜上的多个第一棱镜山，填充在第一棱镜山之间的树脂层，以及形成在树脂层和第一棱镜山上的多个第二棱镜山，间隔更大比第一棱镜山的间隔。

